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2657-1-43

SUBJECT POLITICAL ITEMS-----ARGENTINA G-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

No. 2741 Date April 11, 19 32

Replying to No. Date MAY 6 1932

(Add) (39) Sociologic
(117) Industrial

A pro-Laborers' Unity Congress was held in Buenos Aires early in March, and constituted one of the most important events on record respecting Argentine social movements.

This Congress assembled delegates of all the workers in the nation, and sanctioned a new platform, which is the plan of a new social phase.

From this assembly the "Union Regional Argentina del Trabajo" has emerged, a vast federation of all trade unions the numerical power of which will have a decisive influence on the social problem in Argentina. Under its flag the trade unions in all the nation are joined together whatever their doctrines and beliefs, whether, socialist, communist or anarchist.

A brief study of the statutes reveal the fact that "all power is to be in the hands of syndicates"; "our efforts are to be directed chiefly in a fight against capitalism, and our arms will be boycott, sabotage, strikes, insurrectional movements and even social revolutions." Hence the union is of a frankly revolutionary nature, but for the present, at least, there seems to be little favorable soil for its development here.

(Add) (49) Alien

Major Luis Loubignao has been appointed aviation attache to the French Legation in Argentina.

EQUADOR.

Sr. Alberto Muñoz Vernaza, the recently appointed Minister of Ecuador to Argentina, has arrived in Buenos Aires.

MEXICO.

The new Mexican Minister to Argentina, Enrique González Martínez has arrived in Buenos Aires.

VENEZUELA

On March 8, 1932 the new Minister from Venezuela, Dr. Pedro Cazar Dominici was recognized by the Argentine Government on the presentation of his credentials.

(Add)

(59) Foreign

The following is the official list of commercial treaties at present in force between the Argentine Republic and:

Germany (1857)
United States of America (1853)
Bolivia (1868-1869)
Brazil (1856-1878-1901)
Denmark (1882-1883)
France (1892)
Great Britain (1825)
Italy (1885-1894-1895-1920)
Japan (1898)
Paraguay (1877-1908)
Persia (1902)
Peru (1874)
Portugal (1878)
Sweden and Norway (1878-1881-1885)
Turkey (1910)
Uruguay (1899-1901)

(Add)

(61) Alien Policies

In Berlin a Spanish American Atheneum has been founded to effect a rapprochement between Argentina and Germany intellectually. Lectures, public classes in German and Spanish, and public competitions on history, art and science of Spanish America are included in the programme.

(Add)

(60) Domestic Policies.

The Executive has applied to Congress for \$1,000,000 to defray the cost of the Argentine participation in the forthcoming international exhibition at Rio de Janeiro in commemoration of the centenary of Brazilian Independence.

(Add)

(17) Political

The number of electors for President and Vice-President elected on April 2 was 376, that is to say double the number of Senators (30) and Deputies (158) of which the Argentine Congress is normally composed. Up to 1919, the normal number of Deputies was 120, but in the year mentioned sanction was given to the reformed law, which, on the basis of the 1914 Census, increased the number of National Deputies by 38 and 3 Senators; in consequence elections were for 68 electors of President and Vice-President. The Deputies, Senators and Electors of President and Vice-President corresponding to each one of the Provinces as follows:

Province	No. of Deputies	No of Senators	No. of Electors
Buenos Aires	42	2	88
Santa Fé	19	2	42
Entre Rios	9	2	22
Corrientes	7	2	18
Córdoba	15	2	34
San Luis	3	2	10
Santiago del Estero	6	2	16

Province	No. of Deputies	No. of Senators	No. of Electors
Tucuman	7	2	18
Mendoza	6	2	16
San Juan	6	2	10
La Rioja	2	2	8
Catamarca	2	2	8
Jujuy	2	2	8
Salta	6	2	10

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MAY 26

SUBJECT POLITICAL ITEMS-----ARGENTINA G-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

No. 2744 Date April 29, 19 22

Replying to No. Date

(Replace)

(42) Subordinates

"The Cabinet is at present composed by the following members:" by

The Cabinet is at present completed by the following new members:

Minister of the Interior: Dr. Francisco Beiró
Minister of Agriculture: Dr. Eudoro Vargas Gómez

Their predecessors, Dr. Ramon Gomez and Señor Demarchi were both obliged to give up their portfolios due to ill-health.

(Add)

(59) Domestic Policies.

There is considerable talk of making a loan to the German Government of one hundred and fifty million "pesos" paper wherewith to purchase Argentine produce. It appears that the consent of the Allies is requisite, however, to carry out the proposal to deliver manufactured goods to Argentina in part payment of the credit offered.

(Add)

(50) "Ins"

On April 21st, 1922 the counting of votes in the capital was finished showing a heavy Radical majority. The final results in full for the Federal Capital stand as under:

Presidential votes:

Radicals.....68,139
Socialists.....54,783
Concentración.....25,403
Principistas..... 9,372

Senatorial votes:

Le Breton (Radical) 67,105
Bravo (Socialist) 62,366
Beazley (Concentra-
ción)..... 19,212
Diaz Arana (Demo-
crat) 9,130
Fernandez (Princi-
pista Radical).... 8,694

Deputies Elected:

Amuohastegui (Radical).....65,847
Siri (Radical).....65,750

Binding Margin

Alfonso(Radical).....65,664
 Pinto(Radical).....64,827
 Tamborini(Radical).....64,705
 Trucco(Radical).....64,780
 Bottincelli(Radical).....64,629
 Bard(Radical).....64,474
 Rocca(Radical).....64,341
 Fereyra (Radical).....64,264

Minority
 De Toraso (Socialist).....60,081
 Repetto (Socialist).....59,608
 Spinetto(Socialist).....59,529
 Dickman(Socialist).....59,425

The Provincial returns also gave a huge majority to the
 Radicals.

(Add)

(41) Executive

The future President of Argentina, to take office on
 October 12, 1922 will be Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, at present
 Argentina Minister in Paris, in view of recent election results.
 The Vice-President will be Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez, ex-Chief
 of Police.

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-45
MAY 25

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SUBJECT... PRESIDENTIAL AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN ARGENTINA...
SERVICE REPORT

From... ARGENTINA...
No. 2745 Date April 29 1922.
Replying to No. Date 19

The most lamentable of the too numerous disorderly occurrences which characterized the final stages of the election campaign in the Federal Capital, happened on the evening of March 31, 1922.

The Radical Party had organized a grand manifestation--- a march-past. This march-past duly took place, and it must be admitted that it was decidedly the most imposing display of political forces seen during the electioneering period. The "Plaza Congreso" was the point of concentration, and it was there that a disgraceful riot and shooting affray occurred. What really gave rise to it is not yet known with precision. According to some accounts it originated out of a dispute between two or more of the manifestants; according to others, it was the result of a deliberate attack with fire-arms on a section of the column in march. Whatever it was, shooting promptly became general in the Plaza. Spectators and manifestants joined in a wild stampede, many of them firing revolvers. Many sought refuge in nearby shops and houses from whence they continued to fire into the column of manifestants. There rallied and returned the fire. The police calculated that about 600 shots were fired.

It was surprising that the damage from all this shooting was so relatively slight. Anyhow, twenty persons had to be taken to the "Asistencia Publica" for treatment for bullet wounds, and it was reckoned that there were well over a hundred wounded or otherwise injured persons. Two men were said to be killed, either during this particular affray or one of the other isolated riots which occurred in the course of the demonstration.

Shops and houses in the vicinity of the principal battle-field all sustained more or less serious damage from revolver bullets to windows, plate-glass and even interiors. The tables and chairs outside the cafes were utilised as weapons, and entry was forced into some premises and further damage and pillage done.

Following the final and tragical display of Party enthusiasm, the elections took place on April 2nd throughout the whole of the Republic in perfect order. Some isolated complaints, were received, but they were of relatively negligible importance. In the city of Buenos Aires 181,338 electors voted out of a register of 246,568, that is to say a proportion of 73.47%.

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100-100-100-100

2657-2-46

JUN 2

SUBJECT... NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY BETWEEN FRENCH MILITARY
ATTACHÉ AND ARGENTINE ARMY OFFICERS. SERVICE REPORT

From... ARGENTINA

No... 2754 Date... May 4, 1922.

Replying to No... Date... JUN 6 1922¹⁹

An unfortunate newspaper controversy, involving the French Military Attaché and several Argentine Army officers of high rank, with regard to the strategy employed at the Battle of the Marne, was recently terminated when the Argentine War Department warned the officers concerned that such discussions were contrary to Army regulations. It is understood that one Argentine officer even went so far as to send his seconds to wait upon the French Military Attaché but that the matter was adjusted amicably by mutual friends.

Binding Margin

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2657-1-47
SUBJECT POLITICAL ITEMS-----ARGENTINA

From ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

No. 2756 Date May 3, 1922.

Replying to No. Date JUN 6 1922, 19

(Add)

(49) Alien

MEXICO

Sr. Enrique González Martínez, the new Mexican Ambassador Extraordinary on special mission, and permanent Minister Plenipotentiary before the Argentine Government was received by the President in his dual character on April 3, 1922.

EQUADOR

Dr. Alberto Muñoz Vernaza presented his letters of credence on April 4, 1922.

(Add)

(60) Domestic Policies

The Argentine Government, by Executive decree of the 28th of April recognized Letonia as a free and independent state.

(61) Alien Policies.

The nomination by their respective Governments of Señores Luis Izquierdo and Hernan Velarde, Chilean Minister and Peruvian Minister to Argentina, as delegates to the Ancon Treaty Conference in Washington, has not succeeded in arousing the interest which one might have expected. During the month there has been very little editorial comment with regard to the forthcoming Conference but it is safe to say that the favorable impression created by President Harding's invitation has continued unabated.

Don Agustín Edwards, Chilean Minister to Great Britain, passed through Buenos Aires recently on his way to London and in an interview printed in "La Nación" of the 14th of April, stated that he had the highest hopes for the success of the Conference.

The dissolution of the Central American Federation was discussed in an editorial appearing in "La Nación" of March 9 in which the overthrow of the central government was attributed to the action of Sr. Orellana in setting Estrada Cabrera at liberty and thus accomplishing the defeat of the Herrera Government. An article appearing in "La Frontera" of April 13, makes the United States responsible for the breaking up of the Confederation, stating that it is the

desire of the United States to maintain strife in various South or Latin American countries in order that in their weakened condition they may the more easily be plundered and exploited by American capital.

(Add)

(50) "Ins"

The results of the general elections held on the 2nd of May inasmuch as the provinces of Argentina are concerned show a complete victory for the Radicals in all the provinces except four----Corrientes and Salta which were won by the Concentration of Opposition Parties and Tucuman and San Juan in which the Dissident, or Principista Radicals were successful. The Radicals will have 216 votes in the electoral college, or 27 more than are required for the election of the President and Vice-President, whereas all the other parties combined will have but 144, distributed as follows:

Concentration of Opposition Parties	75
Socialist.....	22
Dissident Radicals.....	22
Democratic.....	25

(Add)

(80) Domestic Policies
(61) Alien Policies

The newspaper "La Prensa" is conducting an editorial campaign in favor of the calling of a conference for the limitation of armaments in South America. In an editorial published on the 13th instant appeared the following:

"It will be easy to prove that if Argentina, Brazil and Chile do not cease from or abandon, the destructive policy of 'maintaining an equilibrium' the results will entail for all three countries an irreparable economic disaster before a single shot is fired, if one among them is concealing the intention of firing such a shot.

"La Prensa" will prove that common sense must rule in all the countries of South America, and that the honesty of their friendly declarations, the respect due to the lives of their sons, the stabilization of their finances and their duties towards the new ideals of humanity all counsel, demand and require that our country, Brazil and Chile come together in the near future to clear up and abandon their lack of mutual confidence and banish forever from this continent the policy analogous to that of the "Armed Fraternity" and set up in its place the true, frank and benevolent diplomacy in support of a peace by disarmament."

FOR OFFICIAL USE

7617-1-48
JUN 20

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SUBJECT--POLITICAL ITEMS-----ARGENTINA-----G-2 Report-----

From ARGENTINA ---- POLITICAL-----

No. 2761-----Date-----May 24-----, 19 22

Replying to No.-----Date-----JUN 19 1922-----, 19

(Add)

(49) Alien

The British Legation has announced that Commander C.L. Backhouse and Lieutenant Commander Lloyd Hirst have been recalled, and that henceforth the duties of Naval Attaché and Assistant Naval Attaché of that Legation will devolve upon the officers at present discharging similar functions at the British Embassy in Washington, Captains S.R. Bayley and H.A. Brown.

(Add)

(60) Alien Policies
(61) Domestic Policies.

Agreements between Uruguay and Argentina for the establishment of frontier police and for the utilization of the Salto Grande Falls of the Uruguay River are under consideration. Before the last named convention can be ratified it is understood that it will be necessary to secure the concurrence of the Government of Brazil.

(. Add .)

(49) Alien

Captain David F. Boyd, U.S. Naval Attaché to Argentina has been relieved from duty, and is returning to the United States May 25, 1922 on the Pan America.

Binding Margin

265-7-L-49
JUN 20

SUBJECT... PLATFORM OF THE RADICAL PRINCIPISTA PARTY---
SERVICE REPORT

From... ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL.

No. 2764 Date May 15, 1922.

Replying to No. Date, 19

A s previously reported a certain section of the Radicals separated from the official party a short time before the Presidential elections, as they were not in agreement with the leaders or policies advocated by the "Union Civica Radical".

On March 29th, 1922 the National Convention of the Principista Party had a meeting in Córdoba and nominated as its candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, Doctors Miguel Laurencena, ex-Governor of Entre Rios Province, and Carlos F. Melo, a former National Deputy.

The following programme was submitted for the approval of the Convention:

- 1: Control of public profits, public services, and articles of prime necessity by independent organizations.
- 2: Reduction of the national expenses in accordance with the real necessities of the State.
- 3: Budgets calculated upon the basis of production and increased taxes upon large incomes and upon all kinds of wealth which are the result of collective rather than individual effort.
- 4: Abolishment of taxes upon articles of prime necessity for internal consumption and upon the same articles exported when the quantity available exceeds the internal consumption.
- 5: Consolidation and liquidation of the national floating debt.
- 6: The creation of a national merchant marine with ship yards in the country, administered by an independent public organization.
- 7: The regulation of the exercise of constitutional prerogatives in matters pertaining to the intervention of the Provinces by means of a general law which shall clearly set forth the cases which require intervention, the manner in which it shall be conducted, its maximum duration, the functions of the interventor, etc., in accordance with the National Constitution, Article 67, Section 28.
- 8: A law providing for the inviolability of the home and of private correspondence and papers (Article 18 of the National Constitution).
- 9: Juries to be employed in criminal cases and in cases arising out of accusations against the press.
- 10: A law providing for just and reasonable tariffs to be charged by the railroads.
- 11: Irrigation laws and laws for the charting of rivers.
- 12: A law for the selection and distribution of foreigners arriving in the country according to the country from which they proceed, their professions and the climate and living conditions in that country.
- 13: Laws requiring that public positions be filled according to intellectual and moral ability and providing for the permanence and promotion of the officials and employees thus appointed.
- 14: Laws providing for the equitable distribution of the product of labor between the co-producers.

Binding Margin.

15: An arrangement by the nation with the several provinces in order to unify the legislation regarding criminal and civil processes throughout the Republic.

16: Reorganization of the Department of Public Instruction in order to provide for the economic, financial and administrative autonomy of the universities and of the technical institutions, and to provide for adequate instruction in matters necessary to an Argentine citizen, with especial attention to moral and civic education.

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CONFIDENTIAL

7657-2-56
JUN 20

SUBJECT...POLITICAL ESTIMATE OF ARGENTINA...G-2 REPORT

From...ARGENTINA---POLITICAL...JUN 19 1977

No...3765...Date...May 15...19 22

Replying to No. G-2/2665-21...Date...March 30...19 22

I. Governmental Organization and Method of Operation.

1. Form of Government (whether Absolute Monarchy, Constitutional Monarchy, Republic, etc.)

The form of Government is republican. The Republic of Argentina gained her independence from Spain in 1816. The Constitution of 1853, with subsequent modifications is in force.

2. Organization of Government.

The Executive Power is vested in a President, elected for a term of six years, and the legislative authority is exercised by a National Congress consisting of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The Republic is divided into fourteen provinces, ten territories and a federal district, Buenos Aires.

(1) The General Government.

The Argentine National Government has the Federal Representative form of Government, approved Sept. 25, 1860. Each province enacts for itself a Constitution under the representative republican system.

The Federal Government intervenes in the territory of the Province in order to guarantee the republican form of Government.

(a) Branches.

1. Executive
2. Legislative
3. Judicial

(b) Powers of several branches (particularly war powers.

1. Executive: vested in the President personally. He is the immediate and local Chief of the Capital (Buenos Aires.)

He concludes and signs treaties of peace, commerce, navigation, alliance, boundaries and neutrality, concordats and other negotiations, required for the maintenance of good relations with foreign powers.

He is Commander-in-Chief of all the land and sea forces of the Nation.

He alone appoints and removes Cabinet Ministers, Consular Agents, etc.

In recess of Congress, the President can absent himself for important reasons of public service only from the Capital.

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2. Legislative. Powers of Congress (Senate and Chamber of Deputies).

To contract loans of money.

To arrange the payment of interior and exterior debt.

To determine definitely the national and territorial boundaries.

To provide for the security of the frontiers; preserving pacific intercourse with the Indians and converting them to Catholicism.

To accept or reject the reasons alleged for resignation of the President or Vice-President of the Republic.

To approve or reject the treaties concluded with other nations and with the concordats of the Apostolic See; regulating the exercise of patronage in the Nation.

To authorize the calling out of the militia in the provinces.

To permit the entrance of foreign troops in the territory of the Nation, and the departure of the National forces.

To declare a state of siege.

To exercise exclusive legislative powers in the Capital, and in other places acquired by purchase or cession, in any of the provinces. To establish forts, arsenals, storehouses or other establishments of national utility.

Laws may originate in the Senate or House of Deputies with the exception of those referring to contributions and recruiting of troops which are the exclusive prerogatives of the House of Deputies.

3. Judicial

The Judicial Power of the Nation is exercised by a Supreme Court of Justice, and by other lower Tribunals which Congress establishes in the Territory of the Nation.

In no case may the President of the Nation exercise judicial powers.

The Supreme Court of the Nation and the lower Tribunals take part in and decide upon all suits concerned with matters governed by the Constitution and by laws of the Nation; also they are concerned with treaties made with foreign nations; with cases concerning Ambassadors, public Ministers and foreign consuls; Admiralty and marine jurisdiction cases; of affairs to which the nation is a party; of cases arising between two or more provinces; between one province and the residents of another; between residents of different provinces and between one province and its residents against a foreign State or citizen.

In such cases, the Supreme Court exercises its jurisdiction by appeal, according to the rules and exceptions prescribed by Congress; but in all matters concerning Ambassadors, Ministers and foreign Consuls, to which one of the Provinces is party, the Supreme Court has original and exclusive intervention.

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(c) Relation of branches to each other.

Relations of Executive: The Executive Power appoints the magistrates of the Supreme Court and the rest of the Federal lower Tribunals in agreement with the Senate.

The Executive Power exercises the right of National Patronage in the Presentation of Bishops for the Cathedral Churches proposed in ternary number by the Senate.

The Executive Power confirms or suspends the canonical laws of the Council of Bishops, the Bulls, Apostolic Briefs and the orders of the Pope at Rome in agreement with the Supreme Court.

The Executive Power appoints and removes Ministers Plenipotentiaries with the agreement of the Senate:

The E.P. declares war and grants letters of mark and reprisal with the authorization and approval of Congress.

The Executive Power declares a state of siege in the Nation in case of attack from abroad, and for a limited time in agreement with the Senate.

The President cannot absent himself from the Capital (Buenos Aires) without the permission of Congress.

Relations of Legislative Power: The Legislative Power establishes lower Tribunals to the Supreme Court of Justice.

The Legislative Power also authorizes the Executive to declare war and make peace.

Laws may originate in the Senate or House of Deputies, with the exception of those referring to contributions and recruiting of troops which are the exclusive prerogative of the House of Deputies.

(d) Method of Governmental functioning.

The Presidential election and that of the Vice-President takes place as follows: the Capital and each one of the provinces elects a board of electors by direct vote, equal to double the number of Senators and Deputies to Congress, and they elect the President and Vice-President by signed ballots.

The Presidential term of office is for 6 years, beginning with October 12 of the year of election, and re-election cannot take place except after a period of interval. In case of death or total disability of the President, his place is taken by the Vice-President.

The President or Executive is seconded by his secretaries of State who number eight in all:

- Minister of the Interior
- Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship
- Minister of Finance
- Minister of Justice and Public Instruction
- Minister of War
- Minister of Marine
- Minister of Agriculture
- Minister of Public Works

No Minister may by himself alone, in any case make decisions except concerning the economic and administrative requirements of the respective Departments.

Congressional ordinary sessions are from May 1 to September 30 annually. Extraordinary sessions may be called by the President.

(2) Local political subdivisions.

Each one of the provinces and the capital has a principal local authority, its convention, which meets to proclaim candidates for local elections.

(a) Basis of subdivisions.

Capital: Buenos Aires.

For political purposes the electoral college of the Federal Capital is divided into 20 circumscriptions, including the city proper and the various suburbs.

Province of Bs. Aires.

La Plata Section----subdivided into 76 electoral districts.

Bahia Blanca Section----- subdivided into 40 electoral districts.

Total 116 electoral districts.

Province of Santa Fé.

19 electoral departments.

Province of Entre Rios.

14 " "

Province of Corrientes.

24 " "

Province of Córdoba.

25 " "

Province of San Luis

8 " "

Province of Santiago del Estero

25 " "

Province of Catamarca.

15 " "

Province of Tucuman

11 " "

Province of La Rioja

18 " "

Province of Mendoza

17 " "

Province of San Juan

31 " "

Province of Salta

22 " "

Province of Jujuy

14 " "

(b) Powers of local governments (extent of local autonomy, etc.)

Each province enacts for itself a Constitution under the representative republican system.

(c) Relation to Central Government.

The Federal Government intervenes in the territory of the Province in order to guarantee the republican form of Government.

3. Bearing of Governmental organization on power to wage war.

Governmental organization is judiciously organized for waging war.

4. Stability of Government.

Argentina's Government is stable.

CONFIDENTIAL

II. Internal Political issues and political parties.

1. Political issues (brief discussion)

Gold and paper currency. Closure of Caja de Conversión.
Building of railroads.
Organization of oil fields production.
Abolition and increase of taxes.
National insurance against illness and old age.
Labor legislation.

2. Political parties.

Radical Party
National Concentration Party
Socialist Party
Radical "Principista" Party
Democrata Progresista Party
Unitarian Party
Feminist Party
Communist Party.

Radical Party

(a) Aims and policies.

The aim of the Radical Party up to the present has been to gain the support of the working and labor classes, their part having been taken against capital when conflicts arose. Its position being consolidated now, in view of the reelection of its candidates to Presidential and Vice-Presidential offices and majorities in both houses, it is possible that there may be some change in its policy. This point is apparently substantiated in view of the fact that although May 1 is Labor Day and a holiday throughout the world-----in Argentina the Government refused to recognize it this year, and required labor in all arsenals, docks, etc.

(b) Power and importance.

The Radical Party is all powerful and its importance beyond question, as it presides over and guides the destinies of the Republic.

(c) Leadership.

President Irigoyen is the actual and nominal head of the Radical Party.

Marcelo T. de Alvear is the President-elect.
Elpidio Gonzalez, the Vice-President elect.

(d) Role in existing government(e.g.) in control, opposition or member of coalition supporting government or bloc.

The Radical Party is in control.

National Concentration Party.

(a) Aims and policies.

The National Concentration Party is a federation of parties which keep their autonomy and independence and which came together with the sole object of preventing President Irigoyen continuing in power after the 13th of October, 1928 or that he should impose by violence or by fraud, a successor like himself on the country.

CONFIDENTIAL

(b) Power and importance.

Practically nil.

(c) Leadership.

Dr. Francisco Beazley was chairman of the party during recent Presidential campaign.

Dr. Norberto Pineiro was appointed Presidential candidate and

Dr. Rafael Nuñez Vice-Presidential candidate for party at recent elections.

(d) Role in existing Government

Member of coalition supporting opposition bloc.

Socialist Party.

(a) Aims and Policies.

Reform of the Constitution. Parliamentary form of Government. Election of the President by Congress. Parliamentary representation of the territories. Separation of church from state. Suppression of the Senate. Parliamentary control of foreign relations. Divorce law. Civil and political rights for women.

(b) Power and importance.

Since the last Presidential election in 1916, the Socialist party has made immense strides, and is now a close runner-up to the Radical Party.

(c) Leadership.

Dr. Mario Bravo (defeated by Dr. Lebreton, Radical as Senatorial candidate)

Dr. Nicolás Repetto (Deputy elect)

A. L. Spinetto " "

A. Dickman " "

Antonio de Tomaso " "

(d) Role in existing Government.

Opposition.

Radical "Principista" Party.

(a) Aims and policies.

The aim of this party is to return to original principles of the Radical party as opposed to personalism as typified by President Irigoyen.

The Party platform included control of public profits, public services and articles of prime necessity; reduction of national expenses; consolidation and liquidation of national debt; creation of national merchant marine with shipyards in the country, etc.

(b) Powers and importance.

Relatively unimportant. Won 3 provinces in recent elections. Steps have been taken recently to effect a permanent organization. Did fairly well in April voting, considering the fact that party had been in existence less than 1 month at the time.

(c) Leadership

Dr. Miguel Laurencena (ex-Governor of E. Rios Province and Presidential nominee in recent election.
Dr. Carlos F. Melo (former Deputy---Vice Presidential nominee in recent election)
Senator Vicente Gallo

(d) Role in existing Government.

None.

Demócrata Progresista Party.

(a) Aims and policies.

Ministers responsible to Congress for governmental actions
Congress, at the commencement of its sessions each year
to express wishes with regard to continuation of Ministry.
Ministers can be Deputies or Senators.
Senators to be chosen directly by the people for 6 years.
The Chamber of Deputies to be renewed completely every
3 years. Amendment to Constitution so
President may not intervene in the provinces in cases
mentioned in Art. 5 and 6 of Constitution.
The Provinces to guarantee in their Constitution the
irremovability of the judicial magistrates.
Funds to be appropriated annually in the budget for
expropriation of land which will be sold to professional
farmers in small fractions and on long terms.
Income Tax, Luxury Tax, Tax on absenteeism, Extension
of rights to women, social insurance, etc.

(b) Powers and importance.

Only importance in Santa Fé Province. Several thousand
votes in Federal Capital. Refused to merge with Con-
centration of Opposition Parties.

(c) Leadership.

Dr. Lisandro de la Torre
Presidential candidate: Sr. Carlos Ibarguren
Vice- " " Sr. Francisco E. Correa.

(d) Role in existing Government.

None.

Unitarian Party

(a) Aims and policies.

Desires a centralised Government as opposed to present
Federal system.

(b) Power and importance.

Very minor importance. Refrained from voting in recent
elections. Probably only numbers a few thousand voters
throughout the Republic.

(c) Leadership

Leader unknown.

(d) Role in existing Government.

None.

There are also a Communist Party and a Feminist Party. The former has some supporters among the workers in the Capital and the latter, has a few hundred voters support in the Capital. The leader of the Feminist Party is Dr. Julieta Lanteri Renshaw, a woman.

3. The Government (i.e. party or coalition of parties in power)

Radical Party.

(a) Cabinet.

All Radicals.

(b) Political position (extent of support, etc.)

Very strong----extremely well supported.

4. Bearing of internal political situation on international relations and issues.

It would appear that during the World War, at least---the fact that the Radicals were in power, prevented Argentina from going in on the side of the Allies. This, however, might be considered a personal issue with President Irigoyen. Subsequent to the war it is generally understood, the Germans have not found any particular obstacles placed in their way to carry out whatever schemes are possible for them to accomplish in Argentina inasmuch as the unfavorable exchange permits.

5. Regional and racial differences; separatist movements.

None.

6. Foreign influences in internal politics.

Practically nil. .

III. Foreign policies and relations or doctrines.

As demonstrated by the Argentine Delegation's attitude in the first Assembly of the League of Nations, Argentina demanded compulsory arbitration except on questions of interior policy; also Argentina required that all members of the Council of the League of Nations should be elected by Assembly, thus establishing the democratic principle in international affairs. Argentina also insisted on the right of all nations to become members of the League of Nations upon application only.

When Argentina's amendments were not accepted, she withdrew from the Assembly. What the real object in doing so was has never been ascertained, whether due to Germanophile sentiment or to a desire to place Argentina in a prominent position and act differently from Brazil.

Summing up it may be stated briefly that Argentina's general aims are preponderance in South American affairs, and important policies or doctrines are fashioned towards this end, however, there is no suspicion of a policy of aggression.

3. Relations to other important powers, alliances or ententes, recent treaties, etc.

Relations to other important powers are friendly without exception. There are no alliances or ententes---with the exception of the A.B.C.-----Argentina, Brazil and Chile---- which was signed by Argentina but never ratified.

Recent treaties are:

1. Commercial Travelers' Treaty signed, Dec. 27, 1920 not ratified.
2. Madrid Postal Convention, signed Nov. 13, 1920. Ratified.
3. Agreement with Spain re reciprocity in payment of compensation for accidents to laborers. Signed Nov. 27/19, not ratified.
4. Same with Italy signed March 26, 1920 promulgated and in force.

3. General international political situation.

From political point of view---friendly. From economic point of view slight resentment against England and the United States due to falling off in trade.

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2657-2-51

SUBJECT--POLITICAL--ITEMS---ARGENTINA-----G-2 REPORT

From--ARGENTINA---POLITICAL-----

No. 2774 Date June 1922

Replying to No. Date 19

(Add) (61) Alien Policies

The Taona-Arica Conference in Washington is being followed with the greatest interest in the Argentine Republic. The press of Buenos Aires is reporting the Conference in detail besides devoting considerable space to editorials and minor incidents.

(Add) (46) Personages.

Colonel Martin E. Bortagaray was installed as Chief of Police of the Federal Capital on May 19, 1922. He succeeded Señor Laguarda, who has been acting in an ad interim capacity since the resignation several months ago of Señor Elpidio Gonzalez.

(Add) (43) Subordinates.

The Chamber of Deputies has completed its consideration of the diplomas of the newly elected members and approved all of them after several days of acrimonious debate. At the termination of these proceedings, the Chamber, on the 15th of May, proceeded to elect its presiding authorities, to serve until July 15, 1922. Señor Pereyra Rosas was elected President, Señor Alberto H. Carosini, First Vice-President, and Señor Santiago E. Corvalan, Second Vice-President.

The Senate is still unable to secure the attendance of the necessary number of members to constitute a quorum. The Opposition press attributes the repeated failures of the Senate to inaugurate its preliminary sessions to a deep laid scheme of the President to intervene in the Province of Cordoba or to put through another foreign loan without Congressional sanction. Inasmuch as the Radical Party will for the first time in history possess a majority in the Senate, any such suspensions would not seem to be well founded, although it should be observed that a number of the Radical senators are thought to be opposed to the personalist policies of the President.

(Add) (60) Domestic Policies
(61) Alien Policies.

On May 22, 1922 the Aerial Navigation Treaty between Argentina and Uruguay was signed in Buenos Aires. An unofficial newspaper version of the Treaty is given in

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#2776, "Treaty of Aerial Navigation between Republics of Argentina and Uruguay".

On May 25, 1922 the representatives of the Argentine and Uruguayan Governments signed an international Convention on the Triangulation of the Uruguay River and other work to serve as a basis for joining of the common sheets of the map on the 1:1000000 corresponding to the zone of influence of the river. The signing of the Convention took place in the office of the Argentine Minister of War, and in the presence of various Argentine and Uruguayan Army officers.

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JUL 6 1922

SUBJECT ARGENTINE PRESS COMMENTS ON THE TACNA-ARICA CONFERENCE

SERVICE REPORT

From ARGENTINA----

No. 3777 Date June 19 22

Replying to No. Date 19

The Tacna-Arica Conference in Washington is being followed with the greatest interest in the Argentine Republic. The press of Buenos Aires is reporting the Conference in detail, besides devoting considerable space to editorials and minor incidents.

An editorial in "El Diario" of May 13th in its discussion of the Conference states that the representatives of both Chile and Peru appear to be moved by a sincere and mutual wish to come to a satisfactory solution, and that the attitude of the United States is encouraging as it is inspired by the highest sentiments of peace and of respect for the two countries concerned. Particular stress is laid on the fact that President Harding does not intend to influence in the slightest degree the deliberations of the Conference, as he believes that better results will be obtained, and that only as a last resort, failing any satisfactory solution between the delegates themselves, would his friendly suggestions or good offices be offered. The writer further states that the whole question is a continental one as much as Chilean or Peruvian and it is the earnest desire of the Argentine people, and it is believed the peoples of the other South American countries, that a friendly and final solution be reached.

A long editorial in "La Nacion" of May 15, 1922, states that the question of most importance to be decided is the plebiscite provided for in the Ancon Treaty, and that unfortunately every attempt to settle this question up to the present time has only resulted in increasing the friction and ill-feeling between the two countries interested.

While not wishing to discuss the painful Tacna-Arica conflict, the writer of this editorial expresses the hope of all the South American peoples that Chile and Peru may find a means to end the present situation, thus removing the possibility of future conflict and disturbance to South American peace. The writer believes that a solution of the present difficulty between Chile and Peru should be comparatively easy, particularly as peoples of the same language and origin are concerned. He believes that the success of the Tacna-Arica Conference and the future reconciliation of these two kindred people is the sincere wish of the Argentine people.

"La Razon" of May 15th in an editorial entitled "Peace in America" says that the treaty of Ancon is the only cloud on the horizon of peace in this hemisphere which otherwise has before it a prospect of peace and prosperity, and that is a hope sign of the times when nations endeavor to solve their problems in friendly conferences. The Washington Conference once more shows that the governments and peoples of the American continents are inspired by ideals of peace.

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SUBJECT--POLITICAL NOTES---ARGENTINA---G-2 REPORT

From-- ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

No. 2791 Date June 23 19 22

Replying to No. Date 19

(Add) (42) Subordinates

The Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Vargas Gomez resigned but after an absence of two weeks resumed his duties on June 4th.

Dr. Vargas Gómez disagreed with the Chief Executive over the advisability of instituting a commission for the investigation of irregularities which had come to light in the administration of the official petroleum exploitation. The Minister had recommended a thorough investigation of the matter, and as he was unable to secure the approval of the President, retired to his home in La Plata, announcing that he would not return to the Ministry until his recommendation should have been acted upon favorably by the Cabinet.

On June 3rd an Executive Decree was issued creating a Directorate General of State Petroleum Exploitation under the Ministry of Agriculture and approving all previous expenditures, accounts and other acts of that Ministry. It is the consensus of opinion that this publication leaves matters almost exactly where they were, whitewashing completely the charges above referred to. It appears, however, to have satisfied the requirements of Dr. Vargas Gómez.

(Add) (49) Alien

M. Ladislao Mazurkiewicz, the first diplomatic representative of Poland in the Argentine Republic arrived in Buenos Aires on June 6. He is accredited to the Argentine Government as Chargé d'Affaires with cabinet letters.

Colonel Basilio Maturana, Military Attaché of the Chilean Legation has been recalled by his Government.

Mr. C. Ishiy has been appointed Commercial Attaché to the Japanese Legation.

(Add) (61) Alien Policies

Press despatches from Germany published on June 1st intimated that arrangements were under discussion, through German intermediaries, for the purchase by the Russian Soviet Government of Argentine grains and meat.

From the same source it was reported that the Argentine Minister in Berlin has advised Mr. Krassin, the Russian commercial representative, that although the Argentine Government is willing to permit the sending to Argentina of Soviet

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trade emissaries, it will not at present enter into any commercial agreement with the Soviet Government.

The Argentine commissioner sent to Germany in order to study the situation of the market for meat in that country has reported to the Argentine Government that Hugo Stinnes has decided to import live stock to Germany for preparation in his Brunswick factory and that he will require annually 150,000 head of cattle, which he is willing to pay for by means of a credit in goods and in railway material.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18,
1953, from TAGO to Archivist.
By *[Signature]* Date *12-29-69*

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267-2-54

SUBJECT POLITICAL NOTES-----ARGENTINA G-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

No. 2811 Date July 19, 1922

Replying to No. Date RECEIVED G/2 WFO. AUG 12 1922 19

(Add)

(61) Alien Policies

Editorial comment regarding the progress of the Tacna-Arica Conference in Washington has been inconsiderable recently. The few articles which have appeared are unanimous in predicting that the negotiations are clearing the road for the submission to arbitration of the question whether or not the plebiscite provided for by Article III of the Ancon Treaty should be held, and, if so, in what manner it should take place. The consensus of Argentine editorial opinion is that both parties to the controversy have realized from the first that a solution proposed by the United States offers the sole means by which an impasse can be overcome, although they were aware that an apparent deadlock would first have to be reached before the submission of the question for an arbitral decision of the United States Government would be justified in the eyes of their respective peoples.

According to telegrams received from Corrientes Province it appears that Herr Hugo Stinnes' representative in this country, Sr. Emilio Hoigue, is endeavoring to purchase land in the Nueva Valencia colony in that Province. The land in question is said to be suitable for the cultivation of cotton.

The Institute of the University of Paris in Buenos Aires was inaugurated on the 12th instant. The purpose of this institution, which is governed by a special agreement between the French Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts and the National University Council of Buenos Aires, is to foster and strengthen the bonds of culture which unite the two countries

(60) Domestic Policies.

Telegrams exchanged between the Paraguayan and Argentine Governments on the 5th and 8th instant, respecting the request of the former Government for Argentine support in the form of military supplies for use against the revolutionaries, were given publicity on the 15th of June. President Irigoyen's reply states that under his Administration, Argentina will never do anything to contribute to the internal dissension existing in her sister countries, but that if he could do anything to ameliorate the unfortunate conditions prevailing in that country, he would do so with the most profound satisfaction, and that he had not made evident this attitude previously for fear it might be considered unusual and in bad

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taste. The Argentine President's message has been made the subject of very favorable comment by the entire Buenos Aires press, as it was considered that he had properly interpreted the traditional Argentine policy of non-intervention and absolute abstention from interfering in the internal quarrels of the neighboring Republics. LA PRENSA, indeed, observed on the 16th instant that for the first time Dr. Irigoyen had expressed felicitously, simply and briefly a high political thought. Reports that the President intended to offer his good offices to mediate between the political parties in Paraguay appear to have been without foundation, but from the above mentioned telegram it would seem that, if the request were to emanate from Paraguayan sources, he would not be adverse to acting the part of friendly compositor.

(Add)

(41) Executive

The electoral colleges met in the national Capital and in the several provinces on June 12, 1932. Senores Alvear and González received 235 votes; Senores Pinero and Murex, the Concentrationist candidates, 60; the Socialists 22; the Progressive Democrats 10; the Principista Radicals 6; and 3 votes were scattered. The Radical candidates thus obtained 46 electoral votes more than the 189 necessary. The minority electors from San Luis, Concentrationists, declined to vote.

(Add)

(50) Inn.

The necessary legal action has been initiated under the Compulsory Voting Law against the 65,189 citizens residing in the city of Buenos Aires who failed to vote in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(Add)

(42) Subordinates

A United Press despatch from Paris on June 12 forecasts the following as President-Elect Alvear's Cabinet:

Leopoldo Melo	Secretary of the Interior
Fernando Pérez	Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship
Angel Gallardo	Minister of Justice and Public Instruction
José Apellaniz	Secretary of the Treasury
Pablo Torello	Minister of Public Works
Tomás Le Breton	Minister of Agriculture
General R. Cornell	Secretary of War
Vice-Admiral Zurueta	Secretary of the Navy.

Dr. Alvear announced in an interview that his Government would be composed entirely of Radicals, as he owes his election entirely to that party.

(Add)

(48) Foreign

The new Bolivian Minister, Dr. Eleodoro Villazón arrived in Buenos Aires on June 9, 1932. His appointment has been favorably commented upon by the Argentine press.

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SUBJECT ARGENTINE POLITICAL ITEMS----POLITICAL G-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA----POLITICAL

No. 2833 Date August 3 1922

Replying to No. Date AUG 29 1922

(Add) (41) Executive

The Argentine President-Elect, Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, whose travels are being followed with the greatest interest by press and public, signifies to the Argentine people that their next President is a man who has inspired the respect of the leading countries of Europe, not only because of the high office to which he has been elected, but also because of his personal attributes and friendly relations with many of the prominent statesmen of the continent.

Dr. Alvear's Italian, English and Spanish visits are regarded here as an indication of the desire of those countries to allow no opportunity to pass which might tend to influence favorably their economic relations with this Republic by gaining good will and friendship of the coming Administration.

Never before has an Argentine statesman been accorded honors comparable with those with which Dr. Alvear has been showered.

(Replace) (49) Alien

SWITZERLAND

"Minister: Dr. Arthur de Pury" etc. by

The Government of Switzerland has appointed Dr. Carl Egger as Minister to Argentina to succeed Dr. Arthur de Pury, who has been transferred to The Hague.

BRAZIL

(Add)

Commander Alfredo O. Soares Dutra has been appointed Naval Attaché to the Brazilian Legation.

UNITED STATES

Commander Isaac Foote Dortch, the newly appointed Naval Attaché has arrived and taken charge of his post.

(Add)

(60) Domestic Policies
(61) Alien Policies

Dr. E.S. Zaballos, President of the Argentine branch of the International Law Association, has announced the programme which will be submitted to the consideration of the 31st Conference of the Association, to be held in Buenos Aires on August 24-30. The programme includes conferences on the League of Nations, Maritime Law, Chemical Warfare, Aviation and Private International Law.

It is announced that the British delegation to the Conference will include Lord Phillimore, Lord Cave, Sir William Rutherford, M.P., Brigadier General J.J.L. Malcolm, Professor H.H.L. Bellot, W.F. Hamilton, K.C., Robert Temperly, L.L.D., A.E.W. Hazel, L.L.D., Dr. E.N. Van Kleffens, L.P. Rastorgoueff and about twenty others.

(Add)

(61) Alien Policies

The acceptance by Chile and Peru of the form of solution of the Tacna-Arica question suggested by the Secretary of State has occasioned the unanimous approval of the Argentine press whose editorial writers are unstinting in their praise of the action of the United States Government in assisting the delegates of the two countries to arrive at an agreement which suggests an early settlement of the problem.

Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

Upon the occasion of the celebration of the 106th anniversary of the Argentine declaration of independence on the 9th of July, the Brazilian and Uruguayan Governments despatched war vessels to this port in token of the cordial relations existing between their respective countries and the Argentine Republic.

Japan, Argentina and Brazil.

Press despatches from Tokio have reported that a Japanese naval division has left for a voyage of instruction in South American waters and will visit Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. It is also announced that a commercial mission consisting of twenty-one persons under the direction of Mr. Yamashima, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce of Tokio, is soon to visit South American countries.

NO OBJECTION TO UNLIMITED CIRCULATION

SERVICE REPORT

SUBJECT THE 31ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW
ASSOCIATION HELD IN BUENOS AIRES FROM AUG. 24TH TO 30TH.

From ARGENTINA

No. 2863 Date September 13, 1932

Replying to No. Date 19

The 31st Annual Conference of the International Law Association met in Buenos Aires from the 24th to the 30th of August. There were representatives from the following countries: The United States, Great Britain, Norway, Ukraine, Holland, France, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Japan and from practically all of the South and Central American republics. The British delegation was by far the most numerous as it included nearly thirty members, whereas none of the others contained more than half a dozen. A number of the delegations possessed an entirely official character, having been appointed by their respective Governments and furnished with diplomatic passports.

The proceedings of the Conference were attended by the usual round of festivities, consuming all of the time not actually devoted to work in committee and plenary session, and the American representatives, at least, were loud in their praise of the hospitable manner in which they had been received and entertained in this city.

The chief results of the deliberations of the Conference were a number of resolutions referred to standing and special committees of the Association and a multitude of projects and suggestions advanced by the various delegates.

Among the most important subjects referred to the Codification Committee were resolutions to draft definite proposals to govern:

1. The nationality of married women.
2. The collections of loans to foreign governments.
3. The rights of minorities.
4. Charter Parties
5. The negotiation of cheques.
6. The cancellation of stolen securities.
7. The constitution of an international criminal court.

Attempts by the Argentine representatives, supported by their British colleagues, to introduce proposals modifying the covenant of the League of Nations, met with the strenuous opposition of the French delegates and for a time threatened to disrupt the conference. The matter was, however, settled amicably and discussions of the subject were omitted from the subsequent sessions.

The Conference approved in principle the prohibition of the use of poisonous gases in warfare as contained in the recent Washington treaties. Several additional articles were adopted by virtue of which the manufacture of such gases by any individual or association is declared to constitute a crime against the law of nations.

RESOLUTION ON UNLAWFUL DISCHARGE

On the last day of the Conference the following important resolution was adopted:

"That the International Law Conference, having considered the very strong feeling expressed on behalf of the Buenos Aires business community that all disputes between shipowners and consignees or their assigns concerning the delivery of cargo should be settled at the port of discharge, recommends the insertion (if possible) of a provision to this to the effect in all charter parties and bills of lading, urges the International Shipping Conference and the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom to take steps to secure that object, and that the Argentine branch of the International Law Association be invited to obtain the definite written adhesion of local shipowners, shipping agents, chambers of commerce and all others interested, and report same to the Maritime Law Commission".

5-29-29

SUBJECT POLITICAL ITEMS-----ARGENTINA G-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

2657-12

No. 2850 Date September 8, 19 22

Replying to No. Date, 19

(Add)

(49) Alien

RECEIVED 6/2 AM 06/4 1922

Japan

Commander Kinosuke Ukeda has been appointed Naval Attaché to the Japanese Legation in Buenos Aires. Commander Ukeda is the first Naval Attaché sent by Japan.

Mexico

The Government of Mexico has determined to send a special Embassy to Argentina to be present at the inauguration ceremonies on October 12th next, and has designated for this purpose Dr. José Vasconcellos, who will also be his country's representative at the Brazilian Centennary.

(Add)

(61) Alien Policies

Hungary and Argentina

Mr. Ferdinand Horvath, a prominent Hungarian business man commissioned by his Government to report upon possibilities of developing trade relations between the two countries, arrived here on August 23, and opened up an office in Buenos Aires.

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POLITICAL ITEM-----ARGENTINA

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ARGENTINA-----POLITICAL

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(49) Allen

Japan

Commander Kinoshita Ukeda has been appointed Naval Attaché to the Japanese Legation in Buenos Aires. Commander Ukeda is the first Naval Attaché sent by Japan.

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SUBJECT POLITICAL ITEMS-- ARGENTINA G-2 REPORT

From ARGENTINA--POLITICAL

No. 2882 Date September 15, 1922

Replying to No. Date 1922

(Add)

(41) Executive

The most important event which occurred during the month of September in Argentina was the arrival of Doctor Marcelo T. de Alvear on September 4th. His inauguration as President of the Argentine Republic will take place on October 12, 1922. He received a great ovation.

(Add)

(60) Domestic Policies

The Centenary of Brazilian Independence was celebrated in Argentina on September 7th as a national holiday. The day was declared a fete day by Executive Decree and was given over entirely to demonstrations organized for the purpose of paying homage to the neighboring republic.

(Add)

(59) Foreign

The Special Argentine Mission sent to Brazil for the Centenary Celebration was composed as follows:

Dr. Eufrazio S. Loza, Ex-Governor of Córdoba Province, Special Ambassador; Counsellors: Doctor Diego L. Molinari, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary; Luis E. Molina and Virgilio Maffei; Secretary: Lucas A. de Olmos; Delegate of the Army, General Martin Rodriguez and delegate of the Navy, Vice Admiral Julian Irizar. The complete list included a large staff of attachés and clerks.

(Add)

(60) Domestic Policies

The Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs issued a decree approving and ratifying the Principal Convention of the Pan American Postal Union and the agreements adopted at the Congress held in Buenos Aires last September regarding Parcels Post and Postal Money Orders.

(Add)

(61) Alien Policies

It is announced that the Government of Italy has promulgated the agreement relative to indemnities for labor accidents entered into with the Government of Argentina several years ago.

(Add)

A Treaty of Extradition was signed in Buenos Aires on

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and a Bill by request from of Chile and the Argentine Republic.

(Add)

(59) Foreign

Sir Ronald McLewy, M.P.M. Minister to Argentina, has been transferred to the British Legation in China to succeed Sir Bailby F. Alston, who has been appointed Minister to this country. The reason for the exchange is said to be the precarious state of Sir Bailby's health.

(Add)

(59) Foreign

On August 26th, Congress sent the approved Bill to the Executive whereby the Argentine Legations in Brazil and Chile are raised to the rank of Embassies. This Bill automatically became a law ten days after its receipt by the Executive Power.

(Add)

(61) Alien Policies

During the month of August the Belgian Commercial Mission to South America visited Argentina. This Mission was headed by Dr. Rouma and the following engineers: Jothrand, Leduc and Cuillon.

(Add)

The following countries have ratified recently the Postal Convention of the Panamerican Postal Union as subscribed to on September 15, 1921 in Buenos Aires: Brazil, Mexico and Honduras.

(Add)

(48) Foreign

The present Argentine Naval Attaché in the United States, Captain Enrique J. Fliess has been relieved and will be succeeded by Captain Luis F. Orlandini.

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5-29-62

SUBJECT--POLITICAL ITEMS---ARGENTINA-----G-2 REPORT-----

From ARGENTINA---POLITICAL-----

No. 2880. Date October 11, 1922

Replying to No. Date 1922

(Add)

France and Argentina.

(61) Alien Policies.

The French Aviation Mission which attended the Brazilian centenary celebrations is now visiting Argentina having arrived in Buenos Aires on October 1st.

The Mission comprises the most renowned of French aviators, MM. René Fonck, Andre Fronval, Iris Perissé.

Japan and Argentina.

The Japanese Naval Squadron which is visiting Argentina on the occasion of the inauguration of the new President, arrived in Buenos Aires on October 1st. The squadron consists of the armoured cruisers, "Asama", "Izumo" and "Iwate". The "Asama" is the flagship, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Taniguchi.

(Replace)

(43) Councilors

"The Cabinet is at present" etc.

The Cabinet of President Alvear is composed of the following members:

Minister of the Interior: Dr. José Nicolas Matienzo
Minister of Foreign Affairs
and Worship: Dr. Angel Gallardo
Minister of Finance: Dr. Rafael Herrera Vegas
Minister of Justice and
Public Instruction: Dr. Celestino Maró
Minister of Agriculture: Dr. Tomas LeBreton
Minister of War: Colonel Agustin P. Justo
Minister of Marine: Admiral Manuel Domecq García
Minister of Public Works: Dr. Eufasio Loza.

CABINET MINISTERS

Minister of the Interior: Dr. José Nicolas Matienzo.

Dr. Matienzo was born in the Province of Tucuman and began his political career as a Minister in the province of Santiago del Estero shortly after taking his lawyer's degree.

As advisor and counsellor of the Dept. of Engineers he contributed to the preparation of the national laws on railways and telegraphs. He has also been a professor at the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and the Law

Faculties at La Plata and Buenos Aires. In 1907 Dr. Matienzo organized the National Department of Work. He has also been Attorney General of the Nation.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship: Dr. Angel Gallardo.

Dr. Gallardo was born in Buenos Aires in 1867 and graduated as an engineer in 1894. He then took up natural sciences and graduated in 1903. For 11 years he was Director of the Museum of Natural History and from 1913 to 1915 he was President of the organization committee for the Argentine Section of the San Francisco Exhibition. He has been a professor of Zoology and Mineralogy in the National College of Buenos Aires.

He is a member of the Biological Society of Paris, of the Royal Zoological Society of London, of the Academy of Geographic Botany of France, of the University of Chile, the Montevideo Athenaeum, the Museum of Natural History of Rio de Janeiro, the Scientific Societies of Cuba and Mexico, of the American Entomological Society, etc. He is the author of many books on Argentine natural history. He has been President of the National Council of Education and recently Argentine Minister to Italy.

Minister of Finance: Dr. Rafael Herrera Vegas.

Dr. Herrera Vegas has been a professor of Roman Law in the Faculty of Law, President of the National Mortgage Bank and President of the French-Argentine Bank.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. Tomás LeBreton.

Dr. LeBreton was born in Buenos Aires in 1868 and took his law degree at the University of the City of Buenos Aires in 1886.

He was the Argentine representative to the Congress of Industrial Property held in Berlin in 1904. In 1908 he represented Argentina in the Congress held in Stockholm on the protection of artistic and literary rights.

He has been elected Deputy twice in 1914 and 1918. He resigned his Deputyship to become Argentine Ambassador in Washington, where his brilliant career was interrupted by his election as Senator for the Capital.

Minister of War: Colonel Agustín P. Justo.

Colonel Justo was born in the Province of Corrientes on Feb 26, 1876, and entered the Army in 1887. His last promotion took place in 1913, and his promotion to General is on the list before the Senate. He was sub-director of the School of Fire and in 1915 was appointed Director of the Military College.

Minister of Marine: Admiral Manuel Domecq García.

Admiral Domecq García entered the service in 1877. From 1883 to 1884 he was a member of the boundary committee with Brazil, and has done much exploration work of unknown rivers, falls etc. throughout the country. In 1894 and 95 he was the technical advisor to the Argentine expert on the Chile Boundary Committee. He has held many important positions in the Navy, and was chief of the Naval Artillery Commission sent to Europe. In 1902 he presided the Committee appointed to supervise the construction of the Rivadavia and Moreno in Italy, which vessels were later sold to Japan. During the Russo-Japanese War Admiral Domecq García was attached as naval attaché to the Japanese Squadron, and was decorated by the Japanese Navy for his services. In 1908

he was head of the Naval Commission sent to Europe, and in 1914 Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the Inauguration of the new President of Brazil.

Minister of Public Works: Dr. Eufrasio Loza:

Dr. Loza is one of the most important political personages in the interior. During the Presidency of Dr. Irigoyen he has occupied various political positions such as Intervenor of the Province of Mendoza and recently Ambassador Extraordinary at the Brazilian Centenary Celebrations.

He is a professor of Civil Law at the Cordoba Faculty of Law. He is a young man possessing a solid intellectual reputation.

NO OBJECTION TO UNLIMITED CIRCULATION

SERVICE REPORT

SUBJECT GENERAL ORDER ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA
TO ARMY AND NAVY ON INAUGURATION DAY.

From ARGENTINA

No. 2883 Date October 13, 19 22

Replying to No. Date NOV 20 1922 19

"The President of the Nation wishes to make known to the Army and Navy his conception of the missions which pertain to them, and of the manner in which they should be fulfilled, so that, thus familiarized, they can serve as a standard for all their components.

The role which fell to the lot of the Argentine people, in America, as the chief initiators, and later, as the executors of the independence of a great part of the continent, marked as a principle the obligation to live in harmony with the sister nations, so as to build up thus, under theegis of fertile peace, its own future, without egotism and without aspirations which might injure the rights of foreign peoples. This love of peace, of which the Argentine Nation has given unequivocal proofs, the security of having reached a grade of culture and of democratic improvement which excludes even the possibility of an alteration of internal peace, as well as the high spirit of concord, which is to guide my government in international relations, cannot deprive me of the duty of assisting in the progress of the Army and Navy, devoting to them all the attention which they merit, so that they may collaborate, within their sphere of action to achieve the perfection of a greatness to which they have contributed so much with their efforts, with their sacrifices, and with that spirit of abnegation which constitutes its most glorious tradition and one of the most valued reasons of pride of the country.

In order that the Army and Navy can accomplish such a task it is necessary not only to have an adequate organization, and regulations, but also the observance of the old martial virtues, conscientious and loyal collaboration, intelligent initiative and concurrence of all good wills in the common task: the welfare of the country. ALVEAR."

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SUBJECT POLITICAL ----- ARGENTINA ----- 34

From ARGENTINA -----

No. 2926 ----- Date December 19, 1922

Replying to No. ----- Date RECEIVED 8/2 W.D. / JAN. 20 1923, 19

3600: Political Issues and Problems.

An article in "LA ACCIÓN" of Dec. 2, 1922 warmly approved the ratification of the arbitration pact by the Chilean Government and stated that the action of the Chilean Government is a great step forward in the peaceful arrangement of difficulties between American countries.

Relation to International Affairs:

In an article dated November 30, 1922, "La Prensa" attacked the proposed American ship subsidy law, and stated that such a law will be a grave blow to the principles of Pan Americanism, and the open door policy of the American Government.

3410: Loyalty of Local Governments.

Trend of recent and current events.

The Executive issued a decree, dated November 9, 1922 putting an end to the federal intervention in the Province of San Luis, and authority was restored to the provincial Governor and Legislature.

New elections have been ordered in the Province of San Juan, and it is expected to end the federal intervention in February, 1923.

The Executive refused for the second time the request of certain provincial Deputies to intervene in the Province of Jujuy, stating that the Legislature of each Province should be the judge of the legality of the election of members of the Provincial Legislature.

3320: Policies and Plans --

Important Legislation enacted or pending:

The Executive has stated that the special sessions of

Deputies are to be invited to the voting of the budget for 1936, which will be submitted by the Minister of Finance, and the question of Federal intervention in the financing of Congress. Certain amendments to the budget are also likely to be discussed. It has been stated, both officially and unofficially, by high government circles of the Government that it will be impossible in the short time available to prepare a really efficient budget to submit to Congress, and that the budget would be all the more than a general financial plan and an expression of pious hopes for the coming fiscal year, 1936.

The Minister of Finance states that it will be necessary to increase certain taxes in order to produce about \$150,000,000 more revenue, as it is estimated that the present collection of revenues will fall short by about this amount of meeting the necessary expenses.

3110: Present Executive and Ministry.

Executive policies and methods.

The Federal Government has ordered investigations in practically all the administrative departments and the press reports daily a succession of irregularities and frauds in the different administrative services. These irregularities, of course, are all charged to the laxity of the so-called personalist Irigoyen administration. One of the most flagrant scandals which is being investigated by Federal Judge Jantus is in the Department of the Federal Mint (Casa de Moneda) having to do with the printing of forged stamped documents and internal revenue stamps for liquor, tobacco, etc. A number of employees have already been put in jail, and the investigation is following its course. Judge Jantus states, possibly with the idea of maintaining public confidence, that the bank note printing department is a model of efficiency, and that no frauds have been discovered there. The customhouse irregularities are alleged to be very grave and frauds on a large scale have already been discovered in several instances.

3310: Present Personnel of Highest Judicial Tribunal.

Integrity and efficiency.

Irregularities have been discovered in the Department of Justice and a Federal Judge, Doctor De Oro, is being tried for the misappropriation of \$35,000 m/n confined to him.

3120: Bureaucracy:

Permanency and efficiency.

Doctor José M. Giuffra, former Director of Posts and Telegraphs recently resigned, somewhat under a cloud owing to many alleged irregularities, and Señor Emilio Mihura has been appointed to replace him. Señor Mihura's appointment has been generally approved by influential opinion and the press. He is an engineer of some note, but has had no practical post office experience.

The Minister of Agriculture has already dispensed with a number of useless employees, and has ruled that in future

All cabinet members will be paid by check to the tune of the individual in which the present administrative period from drawing Government pay.

3118: Present Executive and Ministry.

Loyalty and support of Cabinet.

All Dr. Alvear's Cabinet officials seem to be making a concerted effort to clean up the administrative services under their charge, and the energetic and fearless policy of the Government is receiving general commendation.

3020: Stability of Government.

Unity in ranks of political party in power.

While there has as yet been no open break in the two main sections of the Radical Party, composed of the supporters of ex-President Irigoyen and of President Alvear, it is believed that relations are very strained, and it is commonly said that there will be an open breach during the coming session of Congress.

"La Epoca" which was the official paper has taken the line of uncompromising support of the former President, and "La Acción", which is believed to be financed by Doctor Rafael Herrera Vegas, and directed by Dr. Lebreton (Ministers of Finance and Agriculture, respectively) is supporting and explaining the policies of the present Government, without, however, attacking the former Government. "La Epoca", however, is losing no opportunity to attack the present Administration, and is more bitter than usual against the conservative section of the press.

3130: Bureaucracy.

Power in Government; organization and functions; political ramifications; control by executive; Government Civil Service; Regulations and appointments; permanency and efficiency.

The first measure of any importance taken by the new Government which gave an indication of its policy was a letter of instruction dated October 21, 1932, from the Minister of the Interior to Sr. Bello, the Federal Interventor in the Province of San Juan, which in addition to certain specific instructions in regard to the fulfilling of the Interventor's special duties, laid down certain general principles of the Government's policy in regard to federal intervention and the Government's purpose to comply with the Constitution and existing law. The Executive's action in this case, apparently quite at variance with the policy of the former Executive, was discussed at great length in all sections of the press and received almost universal approval.

"La Epoca" which has taken the line of supporting the former President's actions, both in and out of office, used this letter as an excuse to make a violent attack on the new Government, stating that the Executive's action was an insult to the former Government administration, and that the present one would suffer in consequence.

About this time there were rumours to the effect that Dr. Irigoyen, the ex-President and several of his trusted supporters, among them Sr. Beiró, Dr. Pueyrredon, Dr. Molinari and others, were holding daily meetings and were endeavoring

in several ways to make the Government's position as difficult as possible, and giving some color to the current report that Mr. Irigoyen would force President Alvear to resign and afterwards would be elected President, the Vice-President to assume power.

On October 25 Colonel Bortagaray, Chief of Police of the Federal Capital resigned, but it is stated that the president did not wait for his resignation and appointed Sr. Jacinto Fernandez to succeed him. Colonel Bortagaray's resignation is said to have been brought about when he used an authority signed by the ex-President to make a large number of appointments in the Police Department on October 17, and when called to account for this action by President Alvear he was unable to give a satisfactory explanation of his actions. About this time, the Director of the National Arsenal, Colonel Isidro A. Royo, was suddenly removed and replaced by Colonel José P. Maglione, and there was a current of wild rumors floating about that something of the nature of a coup d'état was to be effected by the former President's supporters, but according to the best information available these rumors were not founded on any tangible fact. It is now reported that a political truce has been made, and by-gones are to remain by-gones. It is stated that President Alvear told Sr. Irigoyen that he was now President, and as such intended to run the Government, according to his constitutional prerogatives, without interference from outside sources, and that Sr. Irigoyen had seen the futility of interfering with the new Government too openly, at least for the present.

3400: Local Governments

Inherent or vested powers in relation to central government.

The Minister of Finance recently sent a circular note to the Governors of all the Provinces instructing them to make a complete report of the financial condition of their respective administrations. This report is to be extremely detailed, and must include the total amount of the funded debt of each Province, the character and the amount of taxation, and the income and outgo under the respective budgets.